

**Dioryctria muellerana**, new species.

Fore wing dark gray, a little shaded with reddish in lower part of median space and subterminally; a slight black mark near base, then a subbasal black band, distinct centrally; inner line narrow, indented on median and vein 1; discal mark pale, with a little blackish outwardly; outer line rather broad and streaked on the veins, indented opposite cell and a little incurved below, followed very faintly by whitish; veins in terminal area blackish lined; a terminal black line. Hind wing grayish translucent, darker on costa and termen. Expanse, 30 mm.

Type, male, No. 22026, U. S. Nat. Mus.; Zacualpan, Mexico, May, 1918 (R. Müller).

This may prove to be the male of *D. majorella* Dyar.

## CRAMBINÆ

**Thaumatopsis idion**, new species.

Fore wing brownish gray, a broad white streak through lower part of cell running out nearly to termen; a blackish shade above this in upper part of cell; narrow black lines outwardly in the interspaces; an ochraceous shading along submedian fold. Hind wing gray. Expanse, 30 mm.

Type, male, No. 22129, U. S. Nat. Mus.; Mexico City, Mexico, July, 1918 (R. Müller).

**A NOTE ON ARGENTINE MOSQUITOES**

(*Diptera, Culicidæ*)

By HARRISON G. DYAR

According to recent publications, the following mosquitoes are known to occur in the Argentine Republic:

?*Sabethes cyaneus* Fabricius.

*Limatus leontiniae* Brèthes.

*Lesticocampa paranensis* Brèthes.

\**Culex* (*Culex*) *pipiens* Linn. (*flavipes* Macquart).

?*Culex* (*Culex*) *quinquefasciatus* Say (*dolosa* of authors, not of Lynch).

\**Culex (Culex) bonariensis* Brèthes.

*Culex (Choeroporpa) intricatus* Brèthes.

*Mansonia (Mansonia) titillans* Walker (*taeniorhynchus* Lynch, not of Wiedemann).

*Mansonia (Coquillettidia) fasciolatus* Lynch.

*Psorophora (Psorophora) tibialis* Rob.-Desv. (*lynchi* Brèthes).

*Psorophora (Psorophora) holmbergi* Lynch.

*Psorophora (Janthinosoma) discrucians* Walker.

\**Psorophora (Janthinosoma) posticatus* Wied. (*centrale* Brèthes).

\**Psorophora (Janthinosoma) oblita* Lynch.

*Psorophora (Janthinosoma) confinis* Lynch.

*Aedes (Ochlerotatus) scapularis* Rondani (*confirmatus* Lynch).

\**Aedes (Ochlerotatus) albifasciatus* Macquart.

\**Aedes (Ochlerotatus) lynchii* Brèthes.

\**Aedes (Stegomyia) argenteus* Poiret.

*Haemagogus spegazzinii* Brèthes.

*Megarhinus lynchii* Dyar & Knab.

*Megarhinus haemorrhoidalis* Rob.-Desv.

*Uranotaenia nataliae* Lynch.

*Uranotaenia pulcherrima* Lynch.

*Uranotaenia geometrica* Theobald.

*Anopheles annulipalpis* Lynch.

*Anopheles pictipennis* Phil. (*albitarsis* Lynch).

*Anopheles pseudopunctipennis* Theobald (*argentinus* Brèthes).

*Anopheles argyritarsis* Rob.-Desv.

Señor Juan Brèthes, whose name occurs as the author of many Argentine species, has been good enough to send me the species marked above with an asterisk, on some of which I comment.

### **Culex pipiens** Linn.

The reference of *flavipes* to *pipiens* originally made by Brèthes in 1912 and confirmed by me from figures in 1918, is easily established by the specimens. The genitalia agree entirely.

### **Culex bonariensis** Brèthes.

A distinct species of true *Culex*, coming in the *salinarius* group.

### **Culex brethesi**, new species.

As noted below, Brèthes's *Culex lynchii* is an *Aedes*, being

founded upon females. Later he describes what purports to be the male of it; but the specimens have evidently been wrongly associated, for the male is a *Culex*, different from any of the species listed and apparently close to the North American *Culex restuans* Theobald. The new name is accordingly proposed, founded upon Brèthes's figure of the genitalia (Anal. Mus. Nac. Hist. Nat. de Buenos Aires, xxviii, 214, fig. 6, 1916).

*Aëdes lynchii* Brèthes.

*Culex lynchii* Brèthes, Bol. Inst. Ent. y Pat. Veg., i, 30, 1912.

The females belong to *Aëdes*, of the tropical group of *Ochlerotatus* typified by *scapularis* Rond. The male is unknown.

In the monograph,<sup>1</sup> we show that *Heteronycha dolosa* Lynch Arribálzaga is an *Aëdes*, but were not able to indicate the identity of the species. It appears to have been not uncommon, and should certainly recur. It seems to me that *lynchii* Brèthes is probably the species in question. This is a medium-sized *Aëdes* with black tarsi, the mesonotum with a broad central band of light golden scales, the sides broadly scaled with dark brown. The abdomen is unbanded above, with small lateral basal segmental white spots, the venter whitish scaled, with apical black bands posteriorly and a slender black broken median line. Lynch's description is anything but clear. He emphasizes the male structures and scarcely describes the coloration at all. The impression one gets is that he is describing a male *Culex*, and this accounts for the reference of *Heteronycha dolosa* to the synonymy of *Culex quinquefasciatus* Say made by many authors. However, his female clearly had toothed claws. He separates *Culex* and *Heteronycha* on the basis of the former having simple claws in both sexes, the latter with toothed claws in both sexes. Now the males have toothed claws in both *Culex* and *Aëdes*, so it is clear that Lynch made an error. What he had before him as the male of *Culex* cannot now be said; but it strikes me as

<sup>1</sup> Howard, Dyar & Knab, Mosq. No. & Cent. Am. & W. I., iv, 614, 1917.

probable that his male of *Heteronycha* was a male *Culex*, the female being an *Aedes*, the two wrongly associated, just as Brèthes has subsequently done in the case of the same species. Still, the only tangible differentiation between *Culex* and *Heteronycha* is the toothed claws in the latter, and therefore *Heteronycha* must be considered to be founded on the *Aedes* element before Lynch. That this was the present species, *lynchii* Brèthes, seems to me probable by exclusion. All the other common *Aedes* are specified by Lynch; this one is omitted. It is an abundant species, as the numerous females before me testify. Males in this group are not commonly taken unless bred, and one has to be fortunate to breed them, for they pass through their transformations with surprising rapidity in transient rain-puddles. Nevertheless the females are common and conspicuous and the temptation is not always resisted by students to associate with these common females before them some males which they find likewise rather common. With rubbed specimens the markings will not seem dissimilar. This is what I think has occurred in the case of Lynch. It certainly did in the case of Brèthes. If I am right, the following synonymy will obtain and the name *Heteronycha* will replace *Ochlerotatus* as a subgenus of *Aedes*:

*Aedes* (HETERONYCHA) DOLOSA Lynch Arribáizaga.

*Heteronycha dolosa* Lynch (in part, female only), Rev. Mus. de La Plata, ii, 156, 1891.

*Culex lynchii* Brèthes, An. Mus. Nac. Hist. Nat. B. A., xxviii, 212, 1916 (female; not *Culex lynchii* Brèthes, male, cited above).

*Aedes albifasciatus* Macquart.

Señor Brèthes sends males, so that I am able to make known the genitalia of this interesting species.

Male genitalia. Side pieces about three times as long as wide, the tips conical; apical lobe undifferentiated, probably represented by a nude outer area; basal lobe large, prominent, subglobose, covered with fine but rather long hairs; a group of many stout setæ at the base, the innermost of which is the

stoutest, but does not form a differentiated spine. Harpagones with the base widened and pilose, the shaft long, bent, with a seta just before the end; filament shortly sickle-shaped, roundly expanded on the inner side, not angled. Harpes normal. Basal appendages short, with four or five stout setæ.

**Psorophora (Janthinosoma) oblita** Lynch Arribálzaga.

This species was described from a damaged male. A single female sent by Señor Brèthes, captured by M. S. Pennington at Quilmes, Province of Buenos Aires, Argentina, April 11, 1918, seems to correspond.

Mesonotum with small blackish scales, sparsely intermixed with ovate pale yellow ones, giving the frosted appearance described by the author; abdomen metallic blue-black above, without bands, lateral yellow spots, widened posteriorly; venter mostly black, the anterior parts of segments yellow, more so toward base; legs with bronzy black scales which take a blue reflection on tibiæ, hind tibiæ and tarsi with outstanding scales about as long as the setæ, the tip of the third hind tarsal white, fourth and fifth missing. This differs in no way from *P. centrale* Brèthes = *posticatus* Wied. In good specimens before me, the frosty appearance of the mesonotum is lacking. I think the following synonymy will obtain:

**PSOROPHORA (JANTHINOSOMA) POSTICATUS** Wiedemann.

*Culex posticatus* Wiedemann, Dipt. Exot., i, 43, 1821.

*Janthinosoma ? oblita* Lynch, Rev. Mus. de La Plata, ii, 154, 1891.

*Janthinosoma echinata* Grabham, Can. Ent., xxxviii, 311, 1906.

*Janthinosoma coquilletti* Theobald, Mon. Culic., iv, 153, 1907.

*Janthinosoma jamaicensis* Theobald, Mon. Culic., iv, 157, 1907.

*Janthinosoma centrale* Brèthes, Bol. Inst. Ent. y Pat. Veg., i, 20, 1912.